



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Book Reviews

THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.
Harvard Law School Association. 1918. pp. x, 412.

To the graduate of the Harvard Law School this book will be a mine of treasure with its biographical sketches and portraits of the faculty, from Isaac Parker to Roscoe Pound; its illustrations of the school buildings, from the Webber House to Langdell Hall; its sketches of such familiar scenes as the stacks at Austin with Dean Ames' desk and the picture of John "at the Delivery Desk since 1883."

The history is compiled, however, in such readable style that it will interest any lawyer, and a glance at the list of distinguished judges, lawyers, and teachers among the alumni of the school will suggest the enormous influence the institution has had on the law of the country.

The early benefactors, Royall and Dane, of Dane's Abridgment, had the vision. Judge Isaac Parker and Stearns just barely failed in accomplishment. The realization began in the sixteen years during which Judge Story presided, with his learning, enthusiasm and prestige, aided as he was by the accurate and scholarly Greenleaf and the assistance of Ashmun and Charles Sumner. Then came Judge Joel Parker, Parsons and Washburn. The comparative failure at the end of this illustrious triumvirate taught a lesson that will never be forgotten. A school cannot stand still—if it does not progress it will surely fall back. The new growth came with Langdell; he instituted prerequisites for admission and for graduation, standards of teaching, new methods of instruction. The work of the "Big Four," Langdell, Ames, Gray and Thayer, to whom was later added Judge Jeremiah Smith, culminated about 1910. Mindful of the lessons of the past, Ezra Ripley Thayer was selected as Dean to carry on the new work, being succeeded on his untimely death by the present Dean, Roscoe Pound.

The school is now organized for service in solving the social problems of the time without losing the efficiency of the old legal training. This is being done without any violent break with the past. The great pupils of Langdell and Ames still remain—Beale, Wambaugh, Williston. The latest developments of juristic theory and history will be presented to the students not as something detached but as the natural method of instruction in the living law enforced by the courts of today. Above all, however, the reader of this history will feel that the greatness of the school depends, not on its building, its library or anything that money can buy, but in the indefinable spirit which has been created by a hundred years of devotion to the law by faculty and students.

A. M. Kidd.